in cash was paid out.

There were many more depositors who came to draw their money, but some went away satisfied that their savings were safe, while others sold their accounts at their face value. There was market for all who wished to dispose of their accounts in this way. Charles II. Fancher. President of the Irving National Bank, next door to the savings institution, and treasurer of the latter, invested \$20,000



"I'd take \$100,000 if I could spare the money." he said. "I make six months' interest, or \$300 on \$20,000. That's a pretty fair day's work."

The bank has 17,000 accounts with deposi-

The bank has 17,000 accounts with depositors, representing \$0.570,021,10. Many of its depositors are New Jersey people who are in the produce commission business.

Congressman Jacob Geissonhainer of Freehold, who said he had been a depositor since he saved his first half dollar, was present to help allay the fears of his constituents who had their money in the bank. Joseph M. Walling of Keyport; W. H. B. Totten, trustee of the estate of John Castree, late President of the factory was discovered. In fact, on the advice of Pank Superintendent Preston, a clean sweep was made. Not only did President Heaton, Secretary Buxton, and Paying Teller Tompkins go but a so a and a brother in-law of the ex-President were dismissed, although there was no evidence of Heaton and Interesting the company is one of the largest manufacture.

"We counted on this," said Mr. Fancher. "It was necessary to make changes after the deficiency was discovered in fact, on the advice of Fank Superinforment Preston, a clean sweep was made. Not only did Fresident Heaton, Secretary Buston, and Fasing Teller Tompkins go, but a sen and a brother-in-law of the ex-President were dismissed, although there was no evidence of their collusion with the other officials. There is not an employee in the institution to-day who was here ton years ago, except the porter.

A run was expected but no ranke, and our expectation has been realized. I believe this showing to-day will be the worst."

"It it isn't, said Acting President Demarset," we have enough available cash to keep this thing up for six days and have permission to raise \$1,000,000 on our securities to keep it up longer."

"It's too had that the poor neode are losing their July interest, "remarked Secretary Latimer, who has succeeded W. H. Buxton. "They lose the interest but we gain it, and if they keep this run up long enough they will make good the entire deficiency."



THE LINE ON THE STEPS.

The Finance Committee of the bank, consisting of F. Meyer, Acting President Demarest, Joseph Rogers, C. H. Fancher, W. H. B. Totten, J. A. Hardenbergh, J. K. Lasher, F. C. Korner, and D. B. Halstead held a meeting yesterday afternoon and decided not to enforce the rule requiring sixty days notice by depositors of withdrawals, on the ground that the institution is really benefiting by the action of depositors, It was determined to onen the bank at 1930 o'clock again this morning and to keep it open until 4 o'clock.

Several hundreds of dollars were deposited by men who desired to show their contempt for the fears which actuated those who were crowding to get to the paying feller. The crowd was orderly, and the three policemen detailed for that purpose had little to do to keep them in line.

Of the deficiency of \$70.800, Mr. Fancher said yesterday. "About \$48.000 has been accounted for \$25,000 paid in by Baxton, the same paid by Heaton, and the amount known to have been taken by Tempkins. Then \$2,000 is due to had bookkeeping, that sum having been credited as interest on accounts that had been closed. It is not impossible that much of the rest may be chargeable also to clorical errors, for the system was very bad."

As to the whereabouts of the three implicated ex-officers. Mr. Francher said: "Mr. Heaton's son told me this morning that his father is at son tender of the rest may be charged to the morning that his father is at

was very bad."

As to the whereabouts of the three implicated ex-officers. Mr. Funcher said: "Mr. Heaton's son told me this morning that his father is at Nyack, prostrated over this affair. There's a string on Buxton, and he can be had whenever he is wanted. Mr. Tompkins is out of the city, but can be found should he be wanted."

Vice-President Demarest said: "I think Heaton was immosed on by Buxton and Tompkins, and that the two latter men were in collusion and made a catspaw of Heaton. I believe they had some hold on him through outside affairs."

Bank Superintendent Presion said that

Superintendent Preston said that while the three men might make good the amount involved, such action would not insure their immunity from criminal prose-

amount involved, such action would not insure their immunity from criminal prosecution.

District Attorney Nicoll would not say what
action he had taken or might take with reference to the matter.

The bank's affairs were conducted in such a
manner that one is inclined to congratulate
the depositors that the officers were so modest. The whole of the routine nusiness was
done by President Heaton, becretary Buxton,
Hecciving Teller W. C. Heaton, a son of the
President, and Paying Teller Tompkins, liccelving Teller Heaton toos in the money. He
entered the amounts on the day book and afterward himself posted them into the individual ledgers.

that the appointment of a receiver was on account of the stringency in the money market and heavy losses by recent failures in the trade. Hays & Greenbaum, attorners for the firm, said that the liabilities are about \$150,000 and that the normal assets exceed that amount. The assets are intact, no preferences having been made. The concern was caught for \$\$0,000 in failures of the past two weeks.

The Sheriff has received soveral executions against the Mutual Brewing Company, which has an office at 455 West Fourteenth street and a lager beer brewery at College Point. Judgments have been entered against it in this city in favor of the following creditors: I state of David Stevenson, \$2,744; William H. Purcell Company, \$2,382; Louis W. Duesing, \$1,535; George F. Mitchell, \$538. Two judgments have been obtained at Albany for \$27,380 in favor of D. Coleman. The brewery was started lifteen years ago by Hirsch & Herman, who alterward incorporated it as the Hirsch & Herman lirewing Company. The latter became enharmassed in 1887, and the Fitzgerald Brewing Company book up the brewery. Two years later the Fitzgeralds withdrew and left Matthew coleman to manage it. He changed the name in May, 1891, to the Mutual Brewing Company, continuing as President, Jeat ind a legal contest with the company, and the matter was brought into court. The sales of the company in 1812 were reported to be over 40,000 barrels of beer. The annual report filed in January named assets, \$280,000; Habilities, \$155,000; property is said to be mortgaged for \$117,000. Herbert C. Whitney and Frank W. Adams, who composed the firm of Whitney & Adams, restaurand, at 1,240 Broadway, have made an assignment to George I. Weed, giving two preferences for \$400. The firm etarled in business about a month ago in the eld Parker House, but the experiment was not successful. ledgers.
The had chosen to put the amount of some

one adoposit into his posset and to check the account as having been posted in the ledger, no one could over have discovered it until there was a general overhauling of the books or the depositor came around and wanted his money. or the depositor came around and wanted his money.
Paying Teller Tompichs did his end of the business in the same way. When money was withdrawn he made out the draft, entered it on his draft book, and afterward pested it in the individual ledgers. When he wanted money he had simply to make a draft in a fletificus name, put the money in his pocket, check the entry as if it were posted, and not enter it on the ledger. When the semi-angual buliances were drawn those from the different ledgers went to Mr. Buxton. He made the general balance sheets.

went to Mr. Buxton. He made the general bal-ance sheets.

What the Bank Examiner did was to com-pare the journal balances with the talances of the individual ledgers. This should have been done every six months in the bank. If it was there was slackness by the men who made

there was slackness by the men who made the comparisons.

Secretary Latimer said that notice was sent out on May 20 to all depositors asking them to send in their books to be written up prior to the introduction of an improved system.

"Bank Superintendent Preston has approved our new system." said Mr. Latimer. "In fact, he has been consulted, and his recommendations have been followed in everything."

Chief Examiner McMaster is still engaged on the books.

li can't be done as d the skeptics. It is done eve day by the New York Central America's tirente Ratiread -20 hours New York to Univego. Add. presented the case to the largest creditors of

VARIOUS BANK TROUBLES. Indiana Bank Falls-Exettement

Omaka and Deteatt Sabatdes. FAIRMOUST, Ind., June 14.-The Citizens'

inlet.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, June 14.—The Chicago Brown Stone Company, engaged in extensive quarrying in Knox county, has been placed in the hands of a receiver on application of Feter Herdien of Chicago. Lewis F. Day of Brink-

E. E. Kipling's Liabilities About \$150,000-

Another suspension in the jewelry trade was

eported yesterday, that of Ernest E. Kipling,

importer of precious stones at 182 and 184 Broadway, with offices in Providence, R. L. and

Paris, France. Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., has been appointed receiver of the concern, which is a

pecial partnership, Mrs. Juliette B. Kipling being a special partner for \$25,000. The busi-

ness has been established many years. John Kastendike, accountant of Mr. Kipling, said

that the appointment of a receiver was on account of the stringency in the money market

House, but the experiment was not suc-cessul.

Louis Swartz, clothing manufacturer at 107 Prince street, has confessed undgments for \$1,057 to Denah Swartz and \$500 to Jacob Mange, both on notes for money lent. The Habilities are reported to be about \$15,000.

SHORT OF READY CASH.

tains Extensions from New York Creditors,

It was reported in the dry goods trade yes

terday that the big Chicago dry goods house

known as the James H. Walker Company,

which does both a wholesale and retail bust ness, had been forced by the stringency in the

money market to ask the indulgence of some

in Chicago. The concern, it is said, is per

feetly solvent, but is short of ready cash, col-

lections being very slow, and that firm being unable to get accommodations from banks or

individual money lenders, except at a ver-

high rate. The notes of the concern which

usually sold at 5 per cent. would be taken now Bather than pay this large discount Mr.

James H. Walker, the President of the com-

pany, came to this city a few days ago, and

of its largest creditors in this city, as well as

aven has been appointed receiver against the concern amount to \$30,000.

Sank of this town did not open its doors tooday, and the officials announce its inability to continue business. The only reason given is the stringency in the money market. The capital stock is \$50,000, assets \$101,000. Liabilities from \$130,000 to \$150,000. Dr. Henley of Fairmount is President, and Levi Scott of Eairmount is President, and Levi Scott of Eairmount is President, and Levi Scott of Eairmount, the largest stockholder, is eashler, J. P. Wimslew, George R. Thurston, and James Johnson are directors. Philip Maiter of Marion has been appointed assignce.

Topera, June 14.—State Bank Commissioner Breidenthal, who has recently hasde an examination into the affairs of the bank of Burr Oak, which failed on Saturday, declares that Manager Hurlburt of the bank conducted its affairs in such a manner as to outlify him for the penitentiary. Hurlburt disppeared the day after the failure, leaving a wife and two children behind and he cannot be found. Commissioner. The bank's deposits amount to \$45,000, and, although the assets on their face show a value of \$55,000, they will not the depression of the liness of the sweet to-day, but there was still a large crowd waiting for admission to the People's Savings Bank when the doors were they were thrown open for business, it was composed almost entirely of women. Interspersed with a few laborers, Many betroit business men aided in the work of restoring confidence were a few laborers. Many betroit business men aided in the work of restoring confidence were a few laborers. Many betroit business men aided in the work of restoring confidence were a few laborers. Many betroit business men aided in the work of restoring confidence were a few clapesitors at the Omala savings banks subsided this morning almost as spirely as they began vesteriacy. In the morning there were the work of the lines of the state of the substance of th made many false statements to the lank Commissioner. The tank's deposits amount to \$45,000, and, although the assets on their face show a value of \$51,000, they will not the depositors loss than 20 cents on the dollar.

Dernoir, Mich., June 14.—A better feeling prevails on Griswold street to day, but there was still a large crowd waiting for admission to the l'eople's Savings Bank when the doors were the way of the storing confidence by necessary the savings bank when the doors men aided in the work of restoring confidence by personally talking with depositors in the bank corridors and advising them to go home and allow matters to assume their normal condition. By noon the excitement had noticeably diminished.

Oxian, Nob., June 14.—The runs on the Omaha savings banks subsided this morning almost as quickly as they began vesterday. In the morning there were a low depositors at the Commis Savings Bank demanding their money, but as seen as it became apparent that the rush was over many left without Jaking their cash.

Rivensine, Cal., June 14.—The Riverside Banking Company failed to open its doors this morning. The cause of the suspension has not yet been made public, and no statement has been given out. The company, which was incorporated in 1885, is composed of wealthy stockholders and it is believed the depositors will be paid in full.

Palversyllar, O., June 14.—This morning the Lake County Bank of Aaron Wilcox & Coposted this notice on its door:

This bank has suspended temperarily, being mable to meet the ran on it at present, owing to the stringeny in the money markst. All depositors will be paid in full.

A run was begun on the bank yesterday, but

and they immediately granted all concession

Despatches from Chicago last night said

asked for.

MR. HENRIQUIS IMPROVING.

His Daughter, Mrs. Neame, Calls Upon Superintendent Byrnes,

District Attorney Nicell, who commissioned Dr. George L. Peabody of 57 West Thirty-eighth street to make an examination and report to him upon the condition of Broker William H. Henriques, said yesterday that owing to a mis-understanding the examination had not yet been made, but that it would be made at once,

been made, but that it would be made at once.
Mr. Nicoll added that the Grand Jury would
take no netion in the case till it has been disrossed of in the police court.
Mrs. Neame, daughter of Mr. Henriques,
had a consultation with Superintendent
livrnes yesterday at Police Headquarters.
Superintendent Byrnes declined to tell the
reason of Mrs. Neame's call, but it is supposed
that she is afraid that Ellison will try to annoy
her again if he gains his liberty, and that she
desires to be protected.

her again if he gains his liberty, and that she desires to be protected.

Mr. Henriques's condition vesterday showed improvement over that of the preceding day. Dr. Wynkoop said last night that the fainting spells had entirely disappeared, but he defined to express an opinion upon the probable result of the case.

It was announced last evening that Dr. Peabody had visited Mr. Henriques during the day. Dr. McBurney also saw the patient, and was in consultation with Dr. Wynkoop.

FARNHAM POST'S STAND.

To Submit Its Views on Pension Abuses to the N tional Encampment.

A meeting of Noah L Farnham Post was held

ast night at Wendell's Casino to take action on the report of the committee sent to Albany. The report gives the history of the controversy between the post and the Department Com-mander, and declares that the post has been

mander, and declares that the post has been compelled to withdraw simply by reason of the refusal to surrender the right of free speech on the question of pension abuses.

It recommends the sending of a letter to the national encampment of 1868, suggesting the wisdom of leaving the entire control of pension matters in the Grand Army in the hands of a committee composed largely of pension agents; declaring that the resolution of 1884 violated the spirit of the Constitution by abridging freedom of speech; that if the department leaves the marter in its present condition, the post will feel more comfortable outside of the order, but that if it will prove that mercenary men are not in control of its councils the post respectfully requests that its action has been taken solely in the interests of honorarle members of the terand Army of the kenuble.

The recommendations were almored unanimously and with great applause. The members are confident that the National Encampment will sustain the action of the post. ment will sustain the action of the post.

stockholder of the company. The bond of the assignee was fixed at \$50,000, and he at once took charge of the immense works of the corporation.

The company is one of the largest manufacturers of wice nails in the United States, if not in the world, and it is backed by capitalists of Cleveland worth millions of dollars. Mr. Banckes, Vice-President and founder of the concern, is one of the nioneers in the wire nail Lusiness in the country. The causes leading up to the failure are best described in the language of Mr. C. B. Lockwood, the President of the company. He said:

"We simply got under cover to keep creditors from slaughtering us. We could not got money, and were afraid of slaughter with attachments. I told the creditors they could not do it, and we made an assignment. We can pay at least \$3 to \$1 of all we owe, and would have paid all, but could not use any paper.

"The principal creditor is Naylor & Co. of New York and Philadelphia. It is really an English concern, and we have bought millions of dollars of steel of them and always paid them up. They refused to give us an entension on the money due, and insisted upon the individual security of the stockholders. The Backes Company has a paid-in enpital of \$542,000 cash, and every man will get his money. There is no doubt of this."

St. Louis, June 14.—Receivers have been appointed for the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railway, formerly known as the Buuffline. A petition for foreclosure of a mortgage for \$1... 250,000 was filed by the Atlantic Trust Company of New York in the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, Ill. and the Court appointed C. E. Kimball, President of the company, a coreciver with Joseph Dickson of St. Louis, the General Solicitor of the company and a former receiver of the property.

Mr. Kimball represents the New York firm of Post, Martin & Co., who have a large financial interest in the property. The line is now being extended from Alton to East St. Louis for connection with the St. Louis Morchants Terminal system. Eventually it will be a Gon. George W. Helme died of apoplexy at his residence in Helmetta, near New Bruns-wick, on Tuesday, aged 71. At the age of 16 he found employment with Asa Packer, the famous Pennsylvania millionaire. About 1851. he was admitted to the bar of Louis ana, and practiced law at New Orleans until the opening of the war. He became a General in the the Confederate service. At the close of war he moved to Jersey City, and for two rears was engaged in the real estate business in New York city. In 1806 he went into the manufacturing of tobacco in Middlesex county, N. J. In the course of a few years the business grew to be one of the largest in the country. The place grew with the business, and where fifteen years ago was a population of less than tenders, and the services of the large factories have replaced the rickety snuff mill and the old sawmill, that together were known a quarter of a century ago as Railrond Mills, now called Helmetta. For tenders of the Reform School of New Jersey and President of the Reform School of New Jersey and President of the Reform School of New Jersey and President of the Road. In the contest in which Rufus Blodgett was elected United States Senator, the candidacy was offered to Gen. Helmet, it is said, by a combination of a faction of the anti-Abbett Democrats and the Republicans, but he declined to consider it unless he were made the caucus nomines by his party. At the time of his death he was engaged in the establishment of an Episcopal Church at Helmetta. He was married in 1858 to Margaret Appleby, a daughter of Leonard Appleby, She and three children survive him, viz. Mrs. Charles G. Strater of Louisville. Mrs. John W. Herbert, Jr., and Mr. George A. Heime of Helmetta. It is said his estate is worth \$4,000,000. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. A special car will leave Jersey City on the Fennsylvania lializond at 0:100 clock. war he moved to Jersey City, and for two

Railroad at 9:10 o'clock.

The Rev. Cyrus Meeker died at his home in Buskirk. N. Y., on Wednesday, agod 93 years. He had been for sixty-seven years a member of the Methodist Conference, and for nearly sixty years an active minister in that denemination. During his itinerary he had filled appointments in thirty-six different charges, lie was also Presiding Elder of the Burlington, V., district. He was superannuated, but until two years ago he occasionally eccupied a pulpit and preached with much vigor and ability. His second wife survives him.

Gen. A. W. Campbell is dead at his home in Gen. A. W. Campbell is dead at his home in Jackson. Tenn., aged 45 years. He was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, was a member of the Tennessee Constitu-tional Convention of 1870, and a prominent candidate for Governor of that State on sev-eral occasions.

eral oceasions.

Israel Minor. Jr., a lawyer of 128 Macon atreet, Brooklyn, died at the residence of his brother. Dr. John R. Minor, in Saratoga on Monday, aged 53 years. He had gone to Saratoga to visit his brother, and had been there only eight days. The remains have been sent to Brooklyn. Interment in New London, Conn.

Joseph L West, a wealthy retired merchant, Joseph I. West, a wealthy retired merchant, died vesterday morning after a long illness, at his home, 13 East Sixty-second street. Ho was born on April 11, 1808, in Granville, Mass., and came to this city in 1824. He retired from active business many years ago.

Charles Barnard, 63 years old, Assistant Treasurer of the North Hudson County listiway Company, died suddenly on Tuesday night at his home, 1.115 Washington street, Hoboken. He leaves a widow and a married daughter.

Ex-Judge James A. Hunter of Greenslayer.

Ex-Judge James A. Hunter of Greensburg.
Pa. died there on Wednesday, aged 58. He
was presiding Judge of that district from
1870 to 1830, when he retired. He was born
in Lancaster county. His widow and one son
survive him.

The Hon. A. V. Pendleton died at his home yesterday at Franklin. Ind., aged 60 years. Rebellious Students at Terre Haute. TERRE HAUTE, June 14.—An acute phase was

put on the Indiana State Normal School fight to-day by a demand from President Parsons that the dissatisfied students of one of the that the dissatisfied students of one of the classes revoke a resolution adopted a few days ago that they would not recite before any one but the deposed Frof. Tompkins. The class has not since recited before any one, and the issue thus far has been avoided. Fresident Farsons's demand, backed up by the trustees, gives the class till noon to-morrow to withdraw it. The demand has caused a sen-ation, as commencement day is only a week off. If any of the students are dismissed practically the entire school, it is believed, will withdraw.

For a clear head and steady nerves
Take Bromo Scilzer-trial bottle 10 cts - Adr.

the company whose claims were maturing. A LIZZIE BORDEN'S WORST DAY. full statement, it is said, was laid before them

(Continued from first page.)

scribed that visit, which, with the Mayor and the prisoner as central figures, sounds like something out of a French povel or a French criminal trial:

"The Mayor, Mr. Morse, Miss Lizzle and Miss Emma were there. The Mayor said that he had a request to make of the family, and that was that they remain in the house for a lew days. There was a great deal of excitement, he said, and he thought it would be better all around if they remained indoors and did not go on the streets. He told them if they were annoyed by the people to send word to the city Marshal, or to himself, and he would see that they were dispersed.

"Miss Lizzle said: 'What, is there snybody suspected in this house.'

"The Mayor said: Well, perhaps Mr. Morse can answer that question, after what occurred linst night.

"At that Miss Lizzle spoke up and said: 'I want to know the truth.

"The Mayor said: 'I regret to say so, but I think you are suspected. Miss Lizzle.'

"At that Miss Lizzle spoke up and said: 'I want to know the truth.

"The Mayor asked Miss Lizzle.'

"The Mayor asked Miss Lizzle whereshe was the time her father was killed, and she said she was out in the barn. The Mayor asked her howlong she remained there, and she said to get lead to make sinkers with. He asked her howlong she remained there, and she said about twenty minutes.

"I think," the City Marshal continued. "that when Miss Lizzle made the remark," I want to know the truth, and after the Mayor had eath. I regret, Miss Borden, that you are suspected.' I think it was then that she made the romark, "Well, I am ready to go at any time."

"Now," District Atterney Knowlton said, "did you make any effort to find the person

pected. Think it was then that she made the remark, Well, I am ready to go at any time." Now," District Attorney Knowlton said, "did you make any effort to flad the person who carried or sent a note to the Borden house on Aug. 4?"

He referred to the note the prisoner said her stepmother received calling her out on a sick call. The Government holds that her story about the note was a deliberate he, invented to put off the search for the murdered woman as long as possible.

"Well," said the Marshal. "I did no more than that I instructed my officers to do so."

"Were you able to find any person who sent or carried such a note?"

"I object," said Mr. Robinson, "He does not appear to have done anything at all."

The question was ruled out.

When ex-tioy, Robinson took hold of the head of the Fall River police he got that official to say that when he went to search the house the sisters put no obstacle whatever in his way. Miss Emma gave full permission to search the house and expressed a desire to have it done. When the witness told of a certain stubiorn and mystorious trunk on the third floor that could not be easily opened. Mr. Robinson was able to drag out of this model collection." Didn't they say they had heard you had "Bidn't they say they had heard you had trouble to open another trunk, and they wished you had sent for them?" I don't remember no such remark."
"Porhaps I have not repeated it right—perhaps it was a key they wished you had sent for?"

haps it was a key they wished you had sent for?"

"Yes, sir, it was about a key."

"Well, go on, tell us all you remember about that without my asking you are questions."

Int the Fail River police are only glib for the Government. They sail along for the Commonwealth lawyers and stick fast when testifying for Miss Borden's lawyers.

"Didn't Miss Emma ask you to make the search as thorough as possible and to leave nothing unexamined?"

"Well, sir, it was some such words as that," said the officer.

Mr. Robinson got from the Marshal a full description of the search made by the police soon after the murder, to show that Lizzie had no bloody dress concealed in her house, and that it must have been a paint-stained dress that she burned next day, as she said when she burned it.

"Well," said the ex-Governor of Massachu.

it must have been a paint-stained dress that she burned it.

"Well," said the ex-Governor of Massachusetts, "it is a fact that the whole search was attended by what the doctors would call a negative result, wasn't it?

"It might," said the policeman, anxious lest the will lawyer meant to trap him, "but I call it a thorough search."

There was no trapping that slouthhound.

Tak SUN has already told of an occurrence that is not in evidence. It is to the effect that the earliest theory of the Commonwealth was that the murders were committed by a left-handed person, and that the police next desired to find out whether or no the prisoner was left-handed. To that end, the Marsoni, on the Saturday after the crime, asked Mr. Jennings to call Lizzle Borden in and let her pick up something. Mr. Jennings said he was willing she should do anything, provided she was informed why she was asked to do the thing. The Marshai was fully examined upon this, but could remember nothing of it.

"Tier to that evening did you tell Mr. Jen: ined upon this, but could remember nothing of it.

"Prior to that evening did you tell Mr. Jennings that you suspected the defendant?" Mr. Robinson asked.

The question was objected to, but the objection was overruled. Witness then said ho did not say that he suspected any one.

"Did you tell him that some did?"

"Yes."

"At the time when the Mayor had the talk with the prisoner did you have a warrant for her in your pocket?"

No."

"Had it around you somewhere, didn't you?"

"No." When did you get the warrant?"

"When did you get the warrant?"

"On Monday."

The object of this was to show how, from the outset, the younger daughter was suspected and watched by the police.

"Now, as to that expression of Miss Lizzie's, 'I am ready to go now,' or 'ready to go at any time'—she spoke it right out earnestly, honestly, frankly."

[Yes, sh."

"You are sure about that?"

"You are sure about that?"
"You are sure about that?"
"You are sure about that?"
"You are sure about that?"
"You are sure about that?"
"You are sure about that?"
"You are sure about that?"
"No self."

District Attorney mode of Essex, assisting the local District Attorney, asked the witness what was meant by the Mayor's reference to Mr. Morse. This was objected to by ox-Gov. Robinson, and that objection was felt to be the first serious mistake he or the defence had made.

Mr. Moody said that he would show that Mr. Morse had none on the previous night to the Post Office, and a crowd of 400 or 500 or 1,000 persons gathered around him, and violence was threatened. Mr. Moody also offored to show that the Mayor's visit, when this was referred to, was made in good faith.

Ex-Gov. Robinson said that the avidence had no relevancy to the question in hand. They were after all they could get of the conversation between the Mayor and three members of the Borden family. This has no reference to an extension of that conversation. A reference to what occurred to Mr. Morse didn't assist him in regard to that conversation. It did not help with regard to the accusation against Miss Lizzie. The Courtruled for the defence, excluding the testimony.

Dr. Coughlin, the Mayor of Fail River, was next called. Here in New Bedford physicians are so numerous that a house without a doctors sign looke lonely. There are corners where all four houses are the homes of doctors. It is said that there are nevertheless few doctors here as compared with the number in Fail River. Therefore it was appropriate that the Mayor, heeding to be hearty and active, should be a dector. The Mayor repeated the conversation with the Mayor repeated the conversation with the Mayor.

Well, she said those words."

Well she said those words."

Well, she said those words."

Well, she said those words."

Well, she said the expression, I'm ready to go at any time, 's her place perpomptly, didn't she?"

To be may answer." said the Court.

Well, she spack enrestly?"

I obje

I object." Mr. Moedy said.
He may answer." said the Court.
Did she speak "arrestly?"
Yes, so far as promptices is concerned."
Don't you know the difference between earlestly and promptly?"

"Don't you know the difference between earnessity and promptly?"
"Did she speak earnestly?"
"She did."
"Miss Emma wanted you to do everything you could about discovering the murderer?"
"Yes, sir."
Then came the next witness, whose evidence the defence fought to keep out. She was Miss Anna H. Gifford, who described her occupation as making hadies' outside garments, that is outside of their dresses. She meant that she made sacques, makeds, cloaks, and works. She had done that work for the Bordens for seven or eight years.

The made a sack for Lizzie Borden last spring. She was asked if she had any conversation with Miss Herden, but Mr. Robinson objected to the question. He said it was too long prior to the homicades. The objection was overruled, and this was the cloakmaker's testimony:

"I happened to speak of her stepmother and used the expression mother. She said." Bon't say that for she is a mean, good-fornothing thing." I said. Oh. Lizzie, you don't mean that. "Yee, she said. I don't have much to do with her. I stay in my room most of the time." You sat with them." I said, 'don't you? She said. I do most of the time but I don't have much to do with her. I said, 'don't you? She said. I do most of the time but I don't have much to do with them." I said, 'don't you? She said. I do most of the time but I don't have much to do with them." I hat is all that was said.

In a cross-examination consisting of only two or three questions, ex-fiov. Robinson brought cut the fact that this woman had worked for the Bordens six or seven years. At that he washed his hands of her, leaving it to be inferred that if she had known the flordens so long a time and had on'y got that little bit of gossip she didn't amount to much.

The tuost dainty and daarming woman that has thus far appeared in this anything but dainty case, was Miss Anna Borden. She is a short, slight, string hit leaven and her mannish searf. She had slivery hair, and fearures that a first-class status would be proud of. She is not related to the prisoner. She gave



Mrs. Theresa Hartson

For fourteen years I have suffered with kid-y troubles; my back so lame that sometimes I Could Not Raise Myself

up out of my chair, nor turn myself in bed. I could not sleep, and suffered great distress with my fool. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I feel like a new person, and my terrible sufferings have all gone. Life is Comfort
compared to the misery it used to be. I can
now go to bed and have a good night's rest;

Hood's Sarane Cures

Hond's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Hond's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

she went to Europe with Lizzie two years ago, and they occupied the same stareroom on the steamer coming home. The prisoner kept her fan straight up a foot from her face, so that the two could not see each other. That little bit of information was as far as the dainty witness got.

"Did you have any conversation with her?"

Mr. Knowlton asked.

"I object," roared Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Moody fold the court that he wanted to get a statement indicating a permanent condition of the prisoner's mind relative to her home, and that questions of that sort are competent, even if they relate to talks long prior to the homelides. Then he said, in an aside to Mr. Robinson, "this question is mere preliminary, anythow."

"I object on the threshold," said the ex-Governor. Then the Chief Justice cleared the decks for an argumentative battle. He ordered the witness to step down and the jury to relire. Then he asked Mr. Moody what it was that he meant to I ring out from the dainty young lady.

"After the prisoner and the winess spent the summer visiting portions of Furore," said Mr. Moody, "there was this conversation, which was several times repeated. The prisoner regretted the necessity of returning home after such a pleasant journer, because the home she was about to return to was such an unbappy one. This she repeated several times, I should agree that if this was a mere passing word of resentment at that distant time it would be such as to warrant, if not to compel, the exclusion of the evidence. But there is no language stronger tian the words that were used to express a permanent feeling. When she states it more than once, it shows a deop feeling. Its expression was not to a person with whom she had a casual meeting, but to one who had been on a long journey with her, during which they had been thrown closely together. Persons who have been absent from their own cannot be shown in this case."

Mr. Robinson, in reply, said: "We stand o

no such statements as we offer to show in this case."

Mr. Robinson, in reply, said: "We stand on the proposition that this is too remote. It differs largely from the point we made in our objection to the testimony of the former witness. The cloak maker's conversation was in March, 1892; this was in a still earlier year. Now the witness had been abroad during the summer with this companion, and perhaps others, though I have not been informed, and as they were coming across in the ship this conversation occurred. There isn't anything in it that any one could object to except that her home was an unhappy one. After all, that was not an unprecedented remark. I presume there isn't a party returning from a pleasant journey that doesn't say. Well, I have had such agood time I wish I wasn't going home. Is that testimeny competent when wa have had evidence given by the Government through Bridger sullivan that the whole family lived in harmony during the short time between that conversation and the subsequent crimes? From Mr. Morse we have had similar testimony. If the defendant did make that statement to her companion, we must admit that everything was all right afterward.

After Chief Justice Mason had had a brief whispered conversation with Judge Biologett, he said that if the expressions used by the decleatant were distinctly expressive of personal hattred for either her father or mother the case wonly be different, but as it was the language was so vague that the Court had decided to exclude the testimony.

T should like, said Mr. Moody, "to save

lawyers had found some one who was at the time of the murders in or near every one of the yards adjoining the Borden yard. Of course, the purpose of this was to convey the idea that no nurderer from the outside world could have done the deed and gotten away without being seen.

Lucy Collett, a flirtatious-looking littly French-Canadian, who made an attractive picture on the stand, was next called. She was so situated that she had to sit on a veranda and watch a doctor's telephone from nearly 11 o'clock till nearly 12 o'clock on the day of the tragedies. This veranda overlooked the Chagnon yard, which borders the Borden yard, she didn't see anybody, and that's all there was about it. When Mr. Bobinson got hold of her he said, in his insinuating way:

"You did not watch the Chagnon yard at all, did you?"

"No, sir."

"No, you had no reason to watch it; you did not know anything was going to happen."

"And whether any man went through that lot or not you don't know."

"I would have seen him," said the girl, who was not half a foot, whereaf the lawyer convinced her that at times she would have to look out of the back of her head to see a man.

"You don't even know what time you were there, do you? You cane upon the stand and said right off that it was ten minutes past 11 when you went on the veranda. And then you put it back to a quarter of 11."

"Wes."

"What made you do that?"

"Horgot."

A deputy shoriff had sworn that right after

"What made you do that?"
"I forgot."
A deputy shoriff had sworn that right after the murder he got upon the Chagnon Jence to see what he could see. So Mr. Robinson asked this young hady whether she saw a man get up on that fonce. She said she did not.
"You did not see any young man go along, did you?"
"No, sir," said the little French coquette, handhing like a sunbeam.
"You did not go to skept, did you?"
"No."
Thus ended the first bit of the wall around the libraten house.

Thus ended the first bit of the wall around the Borden house.

Thomas lowies, a hostler, came along with another section of the rickety wall. He was washing a carriage in Mrs. Churchill's yard, which is the next one north of the Borden yard. When he got through telling the Government how he hadn't seen any murderer. Gov. Robinson took hold of him.

"From where you stood you would have had to see through a barn, some lattice work, and a well house to see the Borden yard, wouldn't you?"

a well house to see the Borden yard, wouldn't you?"
"Yes, sir."
"So you did not see anybody?"
"No. sir."
"That's all."
Thus ended the second effort to build the Chinese wall. Then Patrick McGowan came along with the third section. He told how he and a stone worker and a wood sawyer were all in Mr. Crow's yard exactly back of the Bor-



if you're a suffering woman. The chronic weaknesses, painful disorders, and delicate derangements that come to woman only have a positive remedy in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If you'll faithfully use it, every disturbance and invent. every disturbance and irregu-larity can be permanently cured.

It's a legitimate medicine for woman, carefully adapted to her delicate organization. It builds up and invigorates the entire system, regulates and promotes all the proper func-tions, and restores health and strength. "Favorite Prescription" is

the only remedy for woman's ills that's guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Which is the best to try, if you have Catarrh—a medicine that claims to have cured others, or a medicine that is backed by money to cure you? The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to cure your Catarrh, perfectly and permanently, or they'll pay you \$500 in cash.



dens' and how they did not see anything. When Mr. Robinson fell to questioning him it turned out that he was only there a little while, and not at all after the murders.

Joseph De Rosi, the wood sawyer, who was with Pat, knew nothing at all, not even the English language.

John Denny, who was also in Mrs. Crow's yard, was the first intelligent witness for the wall. He saw the deputy sheriff that went poking around on the fences, but he saw no red-handed murderer fleeing from his crimes. Thus ended the third section of the dubious wall. Thus ended the third section of the dubious wall.

Then came Mrs. Aruha Kirby, a white-haired widow, over 70, with specs. She is a neighbor also. She was at work in her kitchen all that forenoon and saw nothing, but under Mr. Robinson's questioning it appeared that at the most important time she was cooking dinner on the stove with her back to the window.

Mrs. Hannah Regan, a pelice matron, was next called to tell of a mysterious quarrel which she saw take place between the Borden sisters. This was her testimons:

Q.—Are you a married or a single woman?

A.—Married.

Q.—You are the matron of the police station Q.—Are you a married or a single woman?
A.—Married.
Q.—You are the matron of the police station at Fall River? A.—Yes sir.
Q.—And have occupied the position some time? A.—Yes sir.
Q.—What are the duties of the position? Do you have charge of the women taken into custody? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—The prisoner was at one time in your custody? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What room did she occupy at that time?
A.—The matron's room.
Q.—Your room? A.—Yes, sir. he matron's room.
Your room? A.—Yes, sir.
Were you with her during the day time?

Yes, sir.

-All day? A.-Yes, sir.

On the 24th of August did Emma Borcome into that room? A.-Yes, sir.

-At what time? A.-At 20 minutes of 9 in Q. At what time? A. the foreneon.
Q. — Were you in the same room with them?
A. - Yes. sir. in a closet orening into the

Q. Tell what occurred in your own way? Q.—Tell what occurred in your own way?
A.—Emma came into the room at 20 minutes of 0 on the 24th of August and snoke to Lizzle, and I heard them talking together. I was standing in the doorway. Their talk was loud. Lizzle was lving on the lounge, and Emma was talking to her. I heard Lizzle say. You gave me away. Emma Emma said: No. Lizzle, I did not give you away. Lizzle replied. You did give me away, but I won't give in an inch."
Q.—Were they talking in loud tones? A.—Yes, sir.

Yes, sir.

Q.—And Lizzie's voice was louder than Em-

give in an inch."

Q.—Were they talking in loud tones? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where were they? A.—Lizzie lay on her left skie and Emma was sitting in a chair beside her.

Q.—How long did Emma stay there? A.—She sat there until 11 o'clock.

Q.—How long did Emma stay there? A.—She sat there until 11 o'clock.

Q.—How long did Emma a chair and she sank down beside the settee. They sat there all that forencen until about 11 o'clock. Lizzie never spoke to Emma again that forencen. She did not turn her face to her sister again that forencen. Mr. Jennings came in after 11 o'clock. After he came I did not remain in the closet when I heard the conversation.

Q.—Then Mr. Jennings came? A.—He came at 110 c'clock. After he came you didn't remain in the recom? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where were you standing when the conversation between Emma and Lizzie commenced? A.—I was right at the door.

Q.—Where did you see them; in what position? A.—Emma was bending over Lizzie.

Q.—Did you see them, that is, Lizzie and Emma, when they parted? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you see cither of them locking at you when this conversation took place? A.—Yes, sir. they saw me.

Mr. Jennings the chief of Miss Borden's counsel, seemed to know all about the witness and to have had a good deal to do with her personally. He got her to tell what a jolly time she and Lizzie borden had that day. She let a dollar that she could to like it lazle sand the seg and handed it to Lizzie, who lailed to veriou the trick.

"There," said Lizzie, "that is the first thing that I ever trickte do that I could not do."

Mr. Jennings wanted the witness to say that instead of a quarrel between the sisters, the whole frum was that all three mad a pleasant time laughing and joking together. The cross-examination indicated that Mr. Jennings had personally studied this branch of the testimony ments ago, but whatever he said the whole fruit was that all three mad a pleasant time laughing and joking together. The cross-examination indicated that Mr. Jennings had personally studied this branch of

A.— No. sir. Q.— Didn't you tell Mr. Buck it wasn't true? A.— No. sir. Q.— Didn't you tell Mrs. Holmes that it wasn't

true?
A.-No, sir.
Q.-Was a paper drawn up for you to sign about that story?

about that story?

A. -) es.
Q. - Was it read to you before you signed it?
A. -1 don't remember.
"Now," said Mr. Jennings, "wasn't this the substance of that paper: This is to certify that my attention has been called to a report relative to a quarrel in which Miss Lizzle Borden said to her sistor, "Emma, you gave me away," I positively deny that there is any truth in it, and that any such quarrel took place. Now, wasn't that the substance of it?"
"I can't tell you."
Q. -Did you express a willingness to sign that paper if Marshal Hilliard was willing for you to sign it? A. -No.
Q. -Then why did you go with the paper and with Mr. Buck to see the Marshal? A. -To see what the paper was.

sith Mr. Back to see the marshal (A.—10 see shat the paper was.
Q.—What did the Marshal say to you about t? A.—I don't remember his saying anything.
Q.—Not a word? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Sure? A.—Yes.
Q.—Didn't he say that if you signed that you would do so against his express orders? A.—I don't remember. He ordered me to go to my

Q.—Who was in your room when you return ed? A.—No one, Q.—Sure? Were not Lizzie Borden, Emma Mrs. Holmes, and Mr. Buck all in there? A.—

No.
Q.—Didn't you say at that time that the story
was all a lie from beginning to end? A.—No sir.

Q.—Didn't you say you were willing to sign that paper if the Marshal would let you? A.—No, sir. No. sir.

Q.—And that you would rather leave that place than have such lies told about you? A.—

place than have such lies told about you? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Who appointed you to your place? A.—
The Mayor and the City Marshal.
Q.—Under whose orders are you? A.—The
City Marshal's.
Mr. Jennings's next question showed that
he was in the Marshal's office at the time and
that he said to the Marshal: "If she is willing
to sign the paper are you unwilling to let
her?"

Mr. Jennings's next question showed that he was in the Marshal's office at the time and that he said to the Marshal's office at the time and that he said to the Marshal: If she is willing to sign the paper are you unwilling to let her?"

It franspired also that the Marshal said that if Mrs. liegan had a story to teil she would tell it in court, and Mr. Jennings said to him that if he didn't let her sign that paper that he would publish him to the whole world. The witness's memory was questioned on all these points and she remembered nothing at all about any of them.

Bridget Sullivan was recalled, and Mr. Moody showed her the blood-saturated handkerchief which was pieked up by Mrs. Borden's body. She identified it as one of the sert of handkerchiefs that Mr. Borden used as pocket handkerchiefs and Mrs. Borden used as pocket handkerchiefs and Mrs. Borden used as dust rags.

Then came Fil Bence, the drug clerk, who was to open the most important question of the day—whether the prisener's effort to buy prussic acid was to be admitted or not. He gave his name, and said he had been in the drug business thriteen or fourteen years, and had been with his present employer. E. R. Smith, about four years. At this point the lawyers expressed their determination to argue for and against the admission of this testimony. The witness was sent away, and the jury was directed to retire.

Mr. Moody, assisting District Attorney Knowlton, said that the Government offers to show that pressic acid is not in commercial use, and is sold only at the direction of a physician. This drug clerk never had a call for prinate acid except from Lizzle Borden. The Commonwealth effers to show that she asked for ten cents' worth of prussic acid, and said she wanted it for cleaning capes. The Commonwealth with shew that it is not used to clean sealskin capes or other kind of capes, and has no value for such a purpose.

Ex-Gov. Relouson arguing for the prisoner. Ex-Gov. Relouson arguing for the prisoner. Ex-Gov. Relouson arguing for the prisoner. Ex-

evidence had no tendency to show that this defendant killed these two persons, which is what
they were inquiring late.

Mr. Moody, taking the ground that Lizzle's
act indicated premeditation, cited half a dozen
precedents and authorities some of which
were strikingly similar to the case in hand. His
argument was entirely upon the law.

Mr. hotenson followed him with an argument having slight reference to anything but
the logic of the particular case.

"At a time prior to the murder," said he, "in
March she seake unkindly to Miss Gifford of
her stepmether. No one can argue that an attempt to injure or harm her. Subsequent to
the murder the defendant, being talked to by
the police, said: "She is not my mother, but my
stopmother." That was a statement of a truth
in either case. Now, can either of these statements be raised into the force of a declaration
tending toward violence! Nothing other than
this has teen shown against the defendant in
this case.

"The sickness in the family previous to the

"The sickness in the family previous to the homicides has been aliaded to, but the evidence clearly shows that the defendant was himself ill, and nothing in the testimony of the expert who examined the stomachs of the



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live beter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the

remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

deceased gives any force to this matter. In this offer of estimony from the drug elerk, there is no effort to prove an intent to do an injury to any specific person. There is a world wide difference between the instances eited here and the case in hand. If a person doos an innocent act we cannot presume to say you did an innocent act but it was for an evil purpose. The Government admits that it doesn't claim to show the least fordency in this evidence alone to Indicate for whom this purchase was intended."

At the closs of the arguments the Court restred and remained away nearly an hour. When the Judges returned the Clife Justice said that he desired to have restated the limit purposed by the Commonworth in its use of this testimony.

Mr. Meody replied: "We have no purpose of offering it for any other use than as learning an the state of mind of the defeatant prior to the homelides—the lintent, preparation, and desilberation."

"The Court are of the opinion that the evidence is competent," said Chief, Justice Mason, "The jury may be brought in "It being time for adjournment, nothing more was done.

New HAVEN, June 14.-J. S. Richardson of this city, through his attorney. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who has associated with him Wil-liam H. Chapman, has brought suit against D. M. Osborne & Co. of Auburn, N. Y., to re-cover damages on an infringement of a patent. The patent is an attachment on a reaper and harvester known as the trip-lock mechanism.

delivering bundles of grain of uniform weight and size. Mr. Richardson alleges that the contrivance was originally discovered and patented by Thaddeus Fowler of Seymour, from whom he purchased it. Subsequently a man named Appleby patented a similar contrivance, now in use on all reapers and harvesters. The manufacturers, concerned are the McCormick Reaper Works, 30 obsorned Co., the Wood Reaper Works, and the Champion Company. The suit against Osborne & Co., will be made a test case, and the damages alleged \$5,000,000 on a hask of 100,000 machines manufactured yearly for ten years, on which Richardson claims a royalty of \$5 each.

and is used for continuously discharging and

delivering bundles of grain of uniform weight

Milled by the Breaking of a Dynamite Gun Reservoir.

CHESTER, Pa., June 14.-James McIntyre was instantly killed and Daniel Pylant seriously injured at Wetherill's machine works last night. They were testing with hydraulic pressure a spheroid steel reservoir for a pagematic dynamite gun for the coast defence ser mate dynamite gun for the coast defence service. The end of the reservoir was covered with a cast-iron head two and one-half inches thick and twenty inches in diameter. The pressure gauge registered less than 1.50 pounds, when suddenly the head flew off in the or six pieces. Two pieces struck Mellatyre, on in the face and the other in the abdomen. The factor of safety was ten times the pressure indicated.

____ The Rate War.

St. Paul, June 14.—The war which is roging between the transcontinental lines on frencht and passenger traffle because of the cut of the Great Northern Railway Company, to-investtended to the Great Northern Exprtended to the Great Northern Express four-pany, which gave notice that, beginning Jana IR, it would make a cut of \$1 per handred-weight from \$1, Paul to all Duk its and Mos-tana points, and \$3 per hundred to all Paulic coast points. It is said the Northern Paulic will meet these rates at once, and the Union Pacific will make a deep slash on express rates to common Pacific points.

Sale of the Oregon Pacific Postponed.

PORTLAND, Or., June 14.—The sale of the Oregon Pacific Railroad has been postumed to Oct. 28. This postponement was it anted at the request of holders of a large amount of certificates issued by the former receiver, who are arranging to protect their holdings, and will do so by bidding on the property.

The Weather.

The warm wave, although perceptibly felf over the central and upper Mississippi States, lost the fire res terday and remained central over the Bucky Mountain States. It is still likely that from the vast amount of heated air new over the central valleys the teleprise ture will continue to rise. In the Mississippi States the temperature rights

from 84° to but he New England and south at an incoasts; clowhere the weather was generally the in this city the day was generally this and solver, while the hamility was high, marking Solver city to while the hamidity was high, marking so per continue morning and having an average of so per continue the day; highest temperature bit, howest me would northeast, average velocity 10 miles an hour The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in T building recorded the temperature yeaterdar a-1

8 A. M. 700 18-37 6 A. M. 700 19-37 01 M. 15-17 6 A. M. 700 70-01 P. M. 14-17 12 M. 800 738 12 Still, 74 Average on June 14, 1802

For Massachusetts, Ruole Island, and Connected, generally fair; variable winds,
for easiern New York, increasing cloudeness and probably
shoures send in the afternoon or evening, casternoon is a defor easiern. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Islands.

increasing cloudiness and probably sheetrs in the afternoon or ovening; east wind.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland partly cloudy weather, with probably showers in the after-

Boon or evening; east winds.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Ohio, partly clouds; with showers to the afternoon or evening: warmer, cooler Friday, tot winds.

health, as it was thought she could not live

INHERITED SCROFULA. Cared my little bey of hereditary Scrothia, which an eared all over up all hope of his face. For p ward lad given up all hope of his recovery, we defaulty I was indicated to use cared him, and the disease remain. His I I. Mathematic, Mathematic, Mass.

Matherville, Miss Surbook on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed from SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Gr